

Amendments to the Claims:

Please replace the paragraphs with the following amended paragraphs:

1. A kind of Chinese spelling scheme which characteristic is lain in: the whole scheme does not go beyond the range of 26 English letters and relevant English keyboard symbols including special-purpose tone mark letters; try to be close to the spelling form of the international phonetic symbols and to the corresponding Latin alphabets; to find out that the most closest corresponding relation between the initial consonants and vowels of a Chinese syllabic pronunciation from the clear consonants and turbid consonants or vowels of the international phonetic symbols, then to find out and select a standard spelling form which the international phonetic symbols are pronounced the most closest and "appeared the most highest frequentness" with the Indo-European family of languages, such as the following Hanyu Pinyin and the contrast of the Chinese spelling: Ü→Y, AO→AU, OU→EU, ONG→UNG, Q→CH, X→SH, ZH→ZR, CH→CR, SH→SR;

letters Q, V, W, X are special used in an order as four tones of standard Chinese pronunciation marks; the unstressed tone is marked as ('), each tone mark ~~is followed with~~ follows each single monosyllable; when arranging homonym words in an order automatically, computer can accord with the original order of the tone marks of the Chinese language (' , q, v, w, x); the following is the contrast of ~~the tone mark form~~ between the Gugg's Chinese spelling and Hanyu Pinyin:

Tone 1	Tone 2	Tone 3	Tone 4	Unstressed Tone
q	v	w	x	'
-	-	-	-	(no mark)

2. The Chinese spelling scheme of claim 1, wherein said in the alphabet, the pronunciation of F is adjusted from FO to FU; keep the vowel of a Chinese syllable Ê , when spelling, use E; when using in Chinese alphabet teaching or a introduction of an academic research, "E" EH is replaced; in modern Chinese pronunciation, the sounds of BENG [bɛŋ], PENG [pɛŋ], MENG [mɛŋ], FENG [fɛŋ] in Hanyu Pinyin do not exist, use each corresponding spelling and phonetic symbol instead: BUNG [bʊŋ], PUNG [pʊŋ], MUNG [mʊŋ], FUNG [fʊŋ]; omit IEU as IU, UEI as UI; in order to make the spelling form simple, all initial consonants and vowels can form syllables independently when not being ~~obseured~~ confused in the

pronunciation, such as: YI→I, WU→U, YIN→IN, WEN→UN, YUN→YN, YONG→YNG, ZH→ZR, CH→CR, SH→SR, RI→R, ZI→Z, CI→C, SI→S.

3. The Chinese spelling scheme of claim 1, wherein said in being the same monosyllable, when -NG follows closely behind a vowel letter and together consists as a compound vowel of a Chinese syllable, omit for -G, such as ANG→AG, ENG→EG, ING→IG, UNG→UG, YNG→YG; all vowel letters which are followed by -N, -G can together consist as compound vowel form and can be corresponding one on one with the international phonetic symbols:

a [a] (啊) - an [an] (安) - ag [aŋ] (昂)

e [ə] (鹅) - en [ən] (恩) - eg [əŋ] (翰)

i [i] (衣) - in [in] (因) - ig [iŋ] (啊 英)

u [u] (乌) - un [un] (温) - ug [uŋ] (英 翁)

y [y] (迂) - yn [yn] (晕) - yg [yŋ] (雍)

when each initial consonant is used independently, it is "regard as" equivalent to its pronunciation in alphabet of Chinese (the sound in the alphabet list); therefore the 3 initial consonants B, P, M are regarded as including O sound already: BO→B, PO→P, MO→M; the initial consonant F is regarded as including U sound already: FU→F; the 4 initial consonants D, T, N, L are regarded as including E sound already: DE→D, TE→T, NE→N, LE→L; the 3 initial consonants G, K, H are regarded as including E sound already: GE→G, KE→K, HE→H; the 3 initial consonants J, CH, SH are regarded as including I sound already: JI→J, QI→CH, XI→SH.

4. The Chinese spelling scheme of claim 1, wherein said while teaching the elementary course of spelling of Chinese, first the mark method of fully spelling can be used, then carry out to the ~~way of~~ omitting form; when arranging the tone of a word in an order, to prevent the same syllable with the same initial consonant and vowel from separation because of tone letters added

(such as "niq 妮" before "niuv 牛" but "ni[[x̌]] 逆" go after "niuv 牛"),

in the Chinese spelling, neglect the tone letter for the main key word, and consider the tone letter in secondary key word; for the syllables of beginning with pairs of initial consonant letters in Chinese spelling CH, SH, ZR, CR, SR, can rank together when arranging in an order, and also give consideration to tones in

an order; It is called "replacement-sequencing-recovery": (1) in the order of Q→1, V→2, W→3, X→4, the CH→CWH, CR→CXR, SH→SWH, SR→SXR, ZR→ZXR replaced; (2) sequencing; (3) recover in an order according to CWH→CH, CXR→CR, SWH→SH, SXR→SR, ZXR→ZR, 1→Q, 2→V, 3→W, 4→X; for index of syllables, it is used in the order of: A, B, C, Ch, Cr, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, Sh, Sr, T, U, Y, Z, Zr.

5. A kind of scheme of Chinese alphabetic writing, its characteristic lies in: instead of the foundation of Chinese dialects the Chinese alphabetic writing is set up in contemporary standard Chinese, and instead of the foundation of the writing in classical Chinese[[L]] the Chinese alphabetic writing is set up in the contemporary writing in the vernacular; when there is difference between spoken language and written literary style, the Chinese alphabetic writing has gives a priority to accept the spoken usage; the Chinese alphabetic writing adopts international prevailing popular grammar system; its actual application form of the scheme is divided into "mark[[ing]] form" and "writing form"; the mark[[ing]] form is not only used for marking the tone of Chinese characters and the Chinese name translation of "华语人地山河名 /people, places, mountains and rivers" or mark[[ing]] form for other publishing non-paragraph texts; it also can be used as beginner's spelling reading materials and children[[s]] spelling reading materials; for making readers and listeners easy to understand, the standard Chinese alphabetic writing does not introduce any sounds and tones of dialects; on the basis of all tones marked, try to input according to words, and not to use any added prefix and suffix.

6. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said it is partly necessary to split up those characters with high-frequency monosyllabic meaning[[s]] subjects and to ~~fall into a~~ form an unique pattern; when used independently or used as postfix, adopt those monosyllabic some sound letter omitted and tone mark letter omitted words (some used tone mark letter omitted without sound letter omitted); when an omitted-spelling monosyllabic measure word follows after the relevant Arabic numeral closely, the corresponded Chinese character is not repeated with the other corresponded omitted-spelling word; the monosyllabic word with some sound letter omitted and tone mark letter omitted is set up according to the necessity of the word to be split up and ~~fell into a~~ form an unique pattern and [[to]] the comprehensive monosyllabic frequency; when the comprehensive monosyllabic frequency of the word is close, confirm

according to the average value of direction of the monosyllabic frequency; to avoid any obscure confusion, every kind of connection of a consonant with a vowel of a Chinese syllable can only have one match and form a monosyllabic word with some sound letter omitted and tone mark letter omitted, for instance:

Letters	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	h	j	eh	eh
Convention Words	不	凭	没	非	的	他	你	了	过	可	和	就	请	干
Measure Words	部	片	名	份	道	天	年	类	个	口	盒	件	期	项
Letters	ef	ef	ef	r	z	c	s	a	o	e	i	u	y	
Convention Words	中	出	土	如	在	从	是	把	说	而	有	我	于	
Measure Words	只	处	菩	日	组	次	岁	条	所	本	页	位	月	

the demonstrative pronouns "这, 那, 这些, 那些 /this, that, these, those", interrogative pronouns "哪, 哪些 /which", indefinite pronouns "每, 某, 几, 各, 其他, 任何, 许多, 所有 /every, some, several, each, other, any, much, all", etc., can be written together with the matching measure words; for a few of high-frequency multiple syllabic words which the used modes are very fixed, adopt unified omitted-spelling form; list each first letter of a character together to make an omitted-spelling word; if an omitted-spelling form has conflict with other spelling word[[s]] or other syllable[[s]], select other letters of the original word except the first letters of the omitted-spelling word; the omitted-spelling multiple syllabic word is tone mark omitted; every kind of letter combination can only have one sound letter omitted with tone mark letter omitted word, it can't be obscure confused with other ordinary spelling syllables; and also try not to be conflict with international prevailing popular abbreviations; if a boundary line can not be obscure confused, a single letter syllable can naturally form a sound letter omitted with tone mark letter omitted word; for instance:

你好nh, 谢谢ss, 对不起dbc, 没关系mgs, 我们um, 你们nm, 他们tm, 人们rm, 女士们nsm, 先生们sgm, 同志们tzm, 同学们tsm, 先生sg, 小姐aj, 女士ns, 夫人fr, 同志tz, 同学ts, 爷爷ii, 奶奶nn, 爸爸bb, 妈妈mm, 哥哥gg, 姐姐jj, 弟弟dd, 妹妹ee, 宝宝aa, 父亲fc, 母亲mc, 亲爱的cad, 敬爱的jad, 尊敬的zjd, 例如lr, 等等dg, 大约dy, 平均pj, 年级nj, 公司ggs, 集团jtn, 有限公司isgs, 出版社cbs, 说明书sms, 集团军jtj, 电话dh, 传真cz, 分机(转)fj, 免费热线电话mfrs, 公用电话gydh, 办公电话bgdh,

住家电话zjdh, 手机ej, 邮政信箱izss, 电子邮箱dzis, 电子邮件dzij, 电视(机)dsj, 电脑dn, 光碟gd, 网址uz, 春季cj, 夏季sj, 秋季hj, 冬季dj, 前天ct, 昨天zt, 今天jt, 明天mt, 后天ht, 凌晨l.n., 清晨c.n., 早晨z.n., 上午a.u., 中午z.u., 下午s.u., 早上z.s., 晚上u.s., 星期一sc1, 星期六sc6, 星期天sct; 总统ztg, 主席zsh, 总理zgl, 国务卿guc, 部长bzz, 首相ssg, 大臣dcr, 元帅yns, 将军jjn, 国王gug, 女皇nhg, 皇帝hgd, 博士bsr, 硕士ssr, 学士shs; 圆形ysh, 椭圆形tysh, 半圆形bysh, 长方形cfsh, 正方形zfsh, 三角形sjsh, 扇形ssh, 拱形gsh, 梯形tsh, 弧形hsh, 长方体cfti, 正方体zfti, 圆柱体yzti, 圆锥体yrti, etc.; When area code figures or symbols of telephone and fax numbers, etc. are in brackets, no blank spaces are between the brackets, after the brackets, one emptier space is followed, no blank space before and after a hyphen.

7. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said the letters of the sound letter omitted with tone mark letter omitted terminology words should be capitalized, the first letter of each character of a word listed, and should not exceed to 4 letters; if the spelling form has conflict with other spelling word or other syllable[[s]], other letters of the original word can be selected except the first letters of the characters in omitted-spelling word, for instance:

中国 ZG, 中国人 ZGR, 华人 HR, 华语 HY, 华文 HN, 中华民族 ZHMZ, 万里长城 ULCC, 中国中央电视台 ZZDS, 龚氏拼音 GP;

add periods according to the usage of English, but in Chinese pronunciation for the abbreviations of weight and measure words; If the weight or measure abbreviation meets with full-stop period, the full-stop period is not omitted; when a title is used with a name of a country at the same time, the title and preceding terminology are joined with a hyphen, for instance:

"Germany-zgl (德国总理 / German Premier), USA Sraguxbux-fbz (美国商务部副部长 / Vice-minister of American Department of Commerce), Japan Uaixux-dcr (日本外务大臣 / Japanese foreign minister)";

all the provincial names and urban names can be used their original Latin names, and marked with Chinese pronunciation in the following brackets while needed.

8. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said a number before a measure word[[L]] ~~is used~~ Arabic numeral is used[[s]] and written together with the measure word; An ordinal numeral with "第" is replaced with by "#" (pronounced "dix" according to Chinese custom if needed), ~~written with the~~ followed

by Arabic numeral and measure word; it is written in succession when "的" ~~associates with other word to make up~~ is after another word to consist of a possessive pronoun; if used as an auxiliary word after an attribute, it is written ~~in succession when only one word before it (equivalent to an adjective suffix at this moment)~~ separately; if more than one word before it, it is written separately; if proper noun word or omitted spelling word before it and it is written separately; if used in the end of a declarative sentence, it is written separately; when "地" is used as an auxiliary word after an adverbial modifier, it is written ~~in succession when only one word before it (equivalent to an adverbial word suffix at this moment)~~ separately; if more than one word before it or omitted spelling word before it, it is written separately; when "得" is used after a verb or an adjective, or before a complement, it is written ~~in succession if only one word before it~~ separately; if more than one word before it or omitted spelling word before it, it is written separately; in order for people ~~[[to]]~~ reading and understanding, "&" (voiceless) can be used to connect the words ~~[[in]]~~ which meanings stand side by side, to keep the words fullness of the multiple syllables, no blank space before or after the words; four or more than four words and idioms or phrases can be divided into a lot of syllables to read, add hyphen ~~in-between in case of necessity~~ if necessary.

9. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said according to the habit of Chinese people, while spelling a Chinese name, surname before the first name; write in joining syllables if having more than one character; for specific words needed to distinguish clearly, such as names of people, mountains and rivers and ancient Chinese prose words and quoted expressions, etc., adopt to add "code note" which means in a way of ~~[[()]]~~ marking with the inside code ~~[[()]]~~ of a relevant code) ~~to deal with,~~ namely marking the code of the specific letter and the code can be shown in time which is convenient ~~to for consulting~~; the capital and lowercase letter of a code ~~mark~~ note and the way of joining writing ~~according to words of the divided syllables~~ should be kept unanimity strictly ~~in succession~~ with the marked original spelling of each monosyllable; if needing to confirm the corresponding Chinese character, ~~can~~ put the cursor on the code in time and utilize the function of ~~toggling the displaying each other to~~ of the modes and find the Chinese character; ~~it one~~ also can use the coding schedule to consult or skip it when not needing; before a name of a county or a city that appears for the first time in a article, mark the province name; for a place which is under a county or a city, mark the province name and county or city name, and annotate the zip code in brackets ~~in case of necessity~~ if necessary; to avoid interfering with the continuity of writing and pronouncing of a word, the code note is entirely after the word; code notes can be used extensively for

passports, other kinds of identity documents, foreign letters and publications of Chinese name spellings, etc.(such as "龚学胜 / Gong Xuesheng" using code note in GBK should be: B9A8 D1A7 CAA4)

10. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said in order to make alphabetic writing of Chinese go[[æ]] everywhere without any hindrance through an English keyboard, adopt all the English punctuation marks and written forms; express a ~~full-stop~~ period with a dot, replace a slight-pause mark with a comma, show italics for the punctuation marks used to enclose a title, capitalize the first letter of a proper name, express a separation dot with a blank, mark with an underline for an emphasis; the first letter of a sentence or every line of a poem or each thesis outline is capitalized; the first letters of a proper name, such as the names of people, places, mountains, rivers, organizations, etc. are capitalized; use [[i]] italics for the names of books, newspapers and periodicals, movies & TV & dramas, articles, poems and arts, etc.; use [[i]] italics for the emphasized or illustrated words; in court cases the name of an original defendant is used in italics; the first line of each paragraph is not indented, use a blank line between paragraphs; use a hyphen at the end of a line while moved into the next line; in principle, the spelling is used the original Latin alphabet form for a proper name, such as names of people, places, mountains and rivers beyond the Chinese language, or the professional noun of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology etc., and annotate the pronunciation in brackets in Chinese spelling ~~in case of necessity~~ if necessary; adopt the abbreviation symbol from the Latin alphabet for a chemical element name, but use the Chinese pronunciation; for the common nouns and proper nouns partly relevant with: "花, 草, 树, 木, 鸟, 虫, 鱼, 兽, 石, 山, 河, 湖, 海, 岛, 渠, 泉 /flower, grass, tree, wood, bird, insect, fish, animal, stone, mountain, river, lake, sea, island, canal, spring" etc., should be followed by the above characteristic nouns to make a word in Chinese spelling to discern; try to reduce the any redundant expression[[s]] ~~way~~ as much as possible to form a scientific, simple, norm and ~~without ambiguous~~ standard Chinese pattern series without any ambiguous; when a repeated monosyllable follows in a word, use "~" to replace it, such as: tianq~ (天天), rx~iex~ (日日夜夜).

12. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said if needed in the publications such as the teaching materials, or books for children, etc., use many kinds of methods to increase the parallax between the sound letters and the tone letters through computer programs (no manual intervention); ~~can~~ mark the tone letters in ~~upright~~ upper right corner (the unstressed tone mark unchanged) e.g. Hua^x fu^wsheu^w ui^x sren^wch^y (化腐朽为神奇); ~~can~~ use different colors among colored publications for the sound letters and tone

letters; when needed ing new symbols as identification, ~~take~~ give a priority to use other symbols which have been used by common[[ly]] used keyboard such as: ^, |, ~, ', /, \; the Chinese character figures which show the amount of a currency (e.g. write a check), adopt the fully spelling form with tone letters; for instance: 玖拾貳元整 (Ninety Two Yuan exactly), written as "Jeuwsrv Erxyanv Zregw"; 叁仟伍佰零捌元柒角肆分 (RMB¥ Three Thousand Five Hundred Eight Yuan Seventy Four Cents), written as "Sanqchanq Uwbaiw Ligv Baqyanv 74/100".

13. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said a Chinese grammar word is used with thick italics and followed by a period, such as

"*m.* (名词 / noun), *da.* (代词 / pronoun), *d.* (动词 / verb), *s.* (形容词 / adjective), *f.* (副词 / adverb), *su.* (数词 / numeral), *l.* (量词 / measure word), *fg.* (方位词 / noun of locality), *j.* (介词 / preposition), *ln.* (连词 / conjunction), *z.* (助词 / auxiliary word), *t.* (叹词 / interjection), *n.* (拟声词 / onomatopoeia), *g.* (冠词 / article); *zy.* (主语 / Subject), *uy.* (谓语 / predicate), *bnv.* (宾语 / object), *bay.* (表语 / predicative), *dy.* (定语 / attribute), *zgy.* (状语 / adverbial modifier), *buy.* (补语 / complement)"; Also add periods after the italics: Such as "*jn.* (近义词 / near synonym), *fn.* (反义词 / antonym), *iu.* (又 / also), *cby.* (区别于 / discriminate from), *id.* (又读 / can be also read as), *ftz.* (繁体字 / traditional characters), *jhz.* (简化字 / simplified characters), *ssz.* (姓氏用字 / characters for surnames), *rmz.* (人名用字 / characters for people's names), *dmz.* (地名用字 / characters for places), *imz.* (译名用字 / characters for name translation)";

when one monosyllabic tone only corresponds to one Chinese character, ~~because of not obscured~~, to reduce the memory amount[[L]] the tone mark letter omitted form is not used; pure noun words and low frequency words are not used sound letter omitted and tone mark letter omitted form.

14. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said for the traditional Chinese dictionaries, change from "beginning with the Chinese Characters" into "beginning with the Chinese spelling", change the subjects main body of essential meaning in the Chinese dictionaries according to the essential meanings from focusing on "characters" into "words" main body on "characters" into main body on "words"; in the dictionaries [[if]] beginning with the Chinese spelling, if a ~~of~~ monosyllabic word doesn't correspond the "character" of non-monosyllabic word, it no longer appears under the explanation items of the Chinese spelling of monosyllabic word; if the character appearing under the spelling of the monosyllabic word, it no longer appears any "non-monosyllabic meaning[[s]] subject", can be interpret[[ed]] alone as [[a]] prefix or

suffix for some strong word-building non-monosyllabic meanings if necessary subjects in case of necessity; divide and confirm a monosyllabic word or disyllabic or polysyllabic word according to the Chinese alphabetic writing rule; for the special-purpose words characters such as a surname, a person's people's name[[s]], [[a]] name[[s]] of [[a]] place[[s]] in a dictionary text, do not explain give any explanations and collect them in appendix; for the monosyllabic meaning subject that is not selected[[.]] can split up according to the tone or the close[[st]] sound, sort in to other monosyllabic words, or use a combination to form [[as]] a disyllabic or polysyllabic word; in a dictionary text all words characters are "one sound, one tone, monosyllabic word" (Namely the sound and tone of each monosyllabic word is sole); the method is also suitable for Chinese dictionaries marked with other spelling method[[s]] (such as using "x" standing for adjective in Hanyu Pinyin); in a dictionary, if a monosyllable can only be used in one word, no matter which location it is, give the explanation under the word, which is the best way for user's consulting.

15. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said in order to reduce the burden of memory when people study and use the Chinese alphabetic writing (without using "different letter[[s]] combination spelling" to discriminate the same sound and same tone words), split up and fall into a form an unique pattern effectively for the whole contemporary Chinese words, offer a loose interface for learners and users; in the alphabetic writing, stop using all kinds of redundant Chinese characters, such as corresponding variant forms of a Chinese character, idle words, special-purpose words for the names of places, etc., and stop using the redundant meaning and redundant tone of words; according to a principle on "keep the original tone for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and tone words, convert the tone for the secondary high-frequency words, transfer to the usage for low frequency words, the converted sound words can not produce new obscurety confusion", carry on split up words by sound and tone, take give a priority to convert each other between the first and second tone or the third and fourth tone; only change the tone of apt to be converted words for the same sound and same tone words; when it is difficult to carry on the tone split up, use the way to keep the original sound for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and same tone words, convert the sound for the secondary high-frequency words, transfer to the usage for low frequency words; take give a priority to convert each other in the close[[r]] sound of words, the converted sound words can not produce new obscurety confusion; convert the words each other between the relevant retroflex sound and flat tongue sound, convert the words each other between the relevant voiceless sound and voiced sound; when if it is difficult to carry on the sound and tone of words [[to]] split up, keep the

original usage for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and same tone words, convert the usage for the secondary high-frequency words and low frequency words; keep the original usage for the difficult converted words, convert the usage for the easy converted words; ~~take~~ give a priority to convert the words being used at the present time, the converted words cannot produce any new ~~obseurity~~ confusion; for lots of characters which have low word-building rates of usage, share "the same common[[ly]] used part", use by way of disyllabic or polysyllabic word to reduce the amount of characters and foster users' ability of abstract thinking; because some different Chinese characters have become homonym words in spelling, while using the alphabetic writing, try to avoid using abbreviated words which are difficult to understand, use the intact words instead; converting a monosyllable which is ambiguous into a multi-syllabic word, is one of the ways to split up words; through adding different symbols in the words, can split up ~~written~~ spelling form partly; adopt many kinds of methods synthetically and split up complicatedly; use no omitted sound and tone method while marking the tone for the Chinese characters.

16. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said in order to make the word, spelling and code merged each other (namely there are sound and code in a word, word and code in a sound, word and sound in a code), first the three require to be displayed each other; if needing to search the information of word and code of some syllables, put the cursor in the syllables selected (namely show the information, such as the corresponding shape of the Chinese character, code in conformity with the sound and tone of this word spelling, the information frame can be a fixed form or moving form with cursor); users can choose whatever they want and also can click to a word selected, the word can ~~[[be]]~~ display~~[[ed]]~~ on the screen; if there are a lot of words, arrange the words according to frequentness; otherwise, put the cursor to the word selected, the information of spelling, code in conformity with this word appears promptly; users can open or close this function at any time.

17. The Chinese alphabetic writing of claim 5, wherein said trying to input according to words and carry on effectively to split up and ~~fall into a~~ form an unique pattern for the same sound and the same tone words, the machine translation of texts can be converted between the Chinese spelling and Chinese characters, and English or other languages; the result of the conversion or translation can be checked, proofread, revised intelligently and automatically according to the context; all texts of Chinese characters can be converted into pure letter forms and arranged in an order ~~and~~ or can be searched and consulted at ~~the~~ an international level;

all non-Chinese-language texts can be translated into the alphabetic writing and arranged in an order.

18. A kind of scheme of the phonetic symbols, its characteristic lies in: the overall scheme doesn't go beyond the range of 26 letters in common[[ly]] used English keyboard which will not be ~~obscured~~ confused or read by mistakes between all phonetic symbols.

19. The phonetic symbols of claim 18, wherein said if the letter identifications of the existing phonetic symbols are in conformity with the English letters in common[[ly]] used keyboard, the letter identifications do not change, such as B, P, TS, DZ, etc.; if the letter identification of a phonetic symbol is not in conformity with the English letter in common[[ly]] used keyboard, the phonetic symbols take give a priority to use the single letter identification form which is close relatively to the pronouncing phoneme at the picture in phonetic symbol, or which has the corresponding spelling way, [ɪ]→[i], [u]→[u], [ɒ ʊ]→[a], [ɪ]→[q], [ʃ]→[x]; in phonetic symbols, [ə] is higher in frequency of utilization than [e/ε], the phonetic symbols use [ə]→[e];

if the letter identification with phonetic symbol is not in conformity with the English letter in common[[ly]] used keyboard, and hasn't individual corresponding letter in English keyboard, use the combination form under three letters, for instance: [ə(r)]→[er], [ɔ:(r)]→[or], [ɒ ʊ:(r)]→[ar], [eɪ]→[ei], [aɪ]→[ai], [əʊ]→[eu], [aʊ]→[au], [ɪə(r)]→[ir], [ʊə(r)]→[ur], [aɪə(r)]→[air], [aʊə(r)]→[aur], [ju:]→[juu], [jʊə(r)]→[jur]; the long vowels with colons are replaced with pairs, for instance: [i:]→[ii], [ɔ:]→[oo], [ɜ:]→[ee], [ɒ ʊ:]→[aa], [u:]→[uu].

20. The phonetic symbols of claim 18, wherein said in the languages such as English, etc., the letters of "C", "K" are all here in [k], therefore "C" is getting idle; in the phonetic symbols, collocates with other letters with "C" to form as the vowels: [æ]→[ac], [ʌ]→[oc], [e/ε]→[ec], [eə (r)]→[ecr]; Mark the stressed syllable with the accent mark in common[[ly]] used English keyboard, second accent is not marked; in the reference books such as dictionaries, mark the phonetic symbol within the slants, such as: sandwich /'sacnwɪj/; in articles or other usages, mark the phonetic symbol within the square brackets, for instance: father ['faadher]; using the phonetic symbols can make the whole ~~pieces of~~ article phonetically symbolized, and can arrange in order according to the Latin alphabets; when taking symboliz[[ed ing]], keep the capital and small lowercase letters of phonetic symbols in conformity ~~unanimity~~ with the original text.